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Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Central Emergency Response Fund

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report covers activities from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. Within this period, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated $448.3 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund to implement life-saving activities in 52 countries and territories. Funding was provided to 15 humanitarian agencies, many of which carried out their programmes in conjunction with non-governmental partners. The Central Emergency Response Fund has continued to provide a rapid and reliable source of funding, with the flexibility to respond to a diverse and challenging range of humanitarian emergencies; and to demonstrate its added value as a versatile emergency response tool sustained by the resolve of an increasing number of Member States, even in the most difficult of financial contexts. Governance and performance and accountability mechanisms have been strengthened further during the reporting period.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/76, in which the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General submit a detailed report on the use of the Central Emergency Response Fund. The report covers activities from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

II. Overview of the Central Emergency Response Fund

Funding commitments[1]

2. During this reporting period, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, as Fund Manager (see General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 60/124), approved grants totalling $448.3 million. These grants were allocated to United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and funds and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (collectively referred to as "United Nations agencies") to support relief operations in 52 countries and territories. This amount consisted of grants totalling $294.6 million made through the Fund's rapid response window, and $153.7 million made through its underfunded window. Funding from the rapid response window accounted for some 66 per cent of total allocations, which is in accordance with the Fund's mandate to provide two thirds of the grant component for rapid response activities.

3. The first six months of 2010 were the busiest in the Fund's history, with $245 million allocated. Table 1 provides an overview of grants allocated through both windows during the overall reporting period.

Table 1
Central Emergency Response Fund allocations (1 July 2009-30 June 2010)

	Grant allocations		
	Rapid response window	*Underfunded window*	*Total*
Amount approved	$294.6 million	$153.7 million	$448.3 million
Number of recipient countries/ territories[a]	45	17	52
Number of projects funded	306	192	498
Average project amount	$962 754	$800 472	$900 187

[a] Certain countries/territories received allocations from both of the Fund's windows and therefore have not been counted twice under "Total".

4. Conflict-related emergencies accounted for $294 million (66 per cent) of the Fund's total allocations during the reporting period. This represents an increase in the proportion allocated to conflicts (up from 54 per cent during the previous reporting period). Funding for conflict-related emergencies is divided between the Fund's rapid response window ($149.6 million) and its underfunded window ($144.3 million). Geographically, the distribution of the Fund's support for conflict-

[1] Financial figures reflect funds approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator as at 30 June 2010 and do not reflect actual United Nations certified financial values.

related emergencies remains consistent with previous years, being focused primarily on Africa (67 per cent), and Asia and the Caucasus (28 per cent). Conflict-related emergencies also account for the largest proportion of allocations from the Fund's rapid response window, with $149.6 million made available during this reporting period (51 per cent of the rapid response total).

5. A total of $121.6 million was provided from the Fund's rapid response window for natural disaster-related emergencies. This increase of $37.4 million (44 per cent) since the previous reporting period is largely explained by a spike in the amount of funding to earthquake responses, which accounts for nearly half (47 per cent) of all natural disaster-related funding provided. The largest allocation for any natural disaster in the Fund's history was made during the current cycle, with $38.5 million allocated to the Haiti earthquake response. The Fund also supported earthquake responses in Bhutan, Chile, China and Indonesia.

6. Floods and storms are the second most prominent type of natural disaster covered (30 per cent). Extensive disasters of this kind struck South-East Asia, West Africa and Central America in late 2009. In terms of geographical distribution, funding for natural disasters was focused primarily in the Caribbean and Latin America (46 per cent), due to the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, followed by Africa (30 per cent), and Asia and the Caucasus (21 per cent). During the reporting period, $23.5 million was made available for United Nations country teams to address needs stemming from the global food crisis, with $14 million allocated for the Niger, $5 million for Guatemala, $2.6 million for Mozambique and $1.9 million for Mauritania.

7. During the reporting period, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated $152.5 million to 17 countries through the underfunded emergencies window. Twice annually, the Emergency Relief Coordinator invites United Nations agencies to recommend countries that should receive funds from the underfunded window, cross-checking those recommendations against other sources of information about funding and needs. The World Food Programme (WFP) led the recommendation process for the second underfunded round in 2009, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) did the same during the first underfunded round of 2010. Once the recommendations have been discussed and agreed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, including the amounts for each country, United Nations resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators in-country are invited to submit projects for the funding of life-saving activities.

8. The second underfunded round of 2009 amounted to $55.9 million and was allocated to United Nations country teams in 11 countries. The largest allocations were made available to United Nations country teams in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ($10.5 million), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ($9 million) and Zimbabwe ($8.9 million). For 2010, the Emergency Relief Coordinator set aside $140 million for the underfunded window and $96.6 million was allocated in January 2010 to support United Nations country teams in 13 countries. The largest allocations during the 2010 round were made available to United Nations country teams in Ethiopia ($16.7 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo ($15.9 million) and Afghanistan ($11 million). For the second allocation of 2010, some $42 million is being made available for nine emergencies.

Table 2
Central Emergency Response Fund underfunded window allocations (1 July 2009-30 June 2010)[a]

Country	*2009 second round (July-Oct 2009)*	*2010 first round (Jan-May 2010)*	*Total*
Afghanistan	—	11 019 952	11 019 952
Algeria	1 536 000	—	1 536 000
Central African Republic	2 787 790	—	2 787 790
Chad	5 464 388	7 063 642	12 528 030
Colombia	—	2 966 719	2 966 719
Djibouti[b]	1 000 015	—	1 000 015
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8 996 794	7 990 534	16 987 328
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10 461 001	15 922 571	26 383 572
Eritrea	1 521 259	2 995 242	4 516 501
Ethiopia	5 979 264	16 690 193	22 669 457
Guinea	1 171 585	1 971 425	3 143 010
Kenya	8 038 330	9 981 466	18 019 796
Myanmar	—	3 987 182	3 987 182
Niger	—	5 999 924	5 999 924
Philippines	—	2 997 112	2 997 112
Yemen	—	6 996 528	6 996 528
Zimbabwe	8 926 729	—	8 926 729
Totals	**55 883 155**	**96 582 490**	**152 465 645**

[a] Financial figures reflect funds approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator as at 30 June 2010 and do not reflect actual United Nations certified financial values.

[b] Two allocations were made to the United Nations country team in Djibouti during this reporting period. The first for $1,000,015 was made in October 2009 during the second underfunded round for 2009. The second was made at the end of June 2010 during the second underfunded round for 2010 and is not described in the narrative for this report.

9. The Fund's loan mechanism maintains a reserve of $50 million. This amount is designed to be used as an aid to cash-flow by humanitarian organizations, to allow rapid access to funds ahead of the transfer of contributor pledges. A loan of $2.6 million was made to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in October 2009 to bridge a funding gap for field-level emergency coordination activities in Chad, Colombia, Somalia, the West African region and Zimbabwe. Following the transfer of outstanding pledges, the loan was fully reimbursed in January 2010.

III. Key results based on objectives

10. General Assembly resolution 60/124 established the Central Emergency Response Fund in order to "ensure a more predictable and timely response to humanitarian emergencies". The resolution also set three main objectives for the Fund: promoting early action and response to reduce loss of life, enhancing

response to time-critical requirements and strengthening core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises.

A. Promoting early action and response

11. The Central Emergency Response Fund is used to respond to sudden-onset emergencies or crises, including natural disasters and conflict-related emergencies. This includes new crises as well as rapid deteriorations in existing situations. The Fund has established itself as a significant source of funding during the earliest stages of an emergency, allowing humanitarian actors to begin life-saving activities rapidly. On average, it takes just three working days for a project to be approved after the final proposal is submitted to the Fund's rapid response window. In countries where a flash appeal is launched, the Fund is usually the first source of funding. In five of the eight appeals launched during this reporting period, the Central Emergency Response Fund was the largest source of funds.

Haiti

12. A total of $38.47 million was made available from the Fund in response to the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010. This is the largest response to any natural disaster in the Fund's history. Within 24 hours of the earthquake, $10.9 million had been allocated to launch vital relief efforts. A further $15.1 million was made available 48 hours later, which included support for cluster-based coordination of the humanitarian response. A third allocation of $10.5 million was made at the end of February to cover funding gaps in several key sectors. A total of $1.9 million was also provided to United Nations agencies in the Dominican Republic for assistance to Haitians seeking medical and other assistance in the border regions, and to facilitate the flow of relief goods. Overall, the Fund provided vital resources for a concerted United Nations-wide response to the devastation in Haiti, providing funding to 11 agencies and 31 projects. The Fund was the single biggest source of revenue for the Haiti earthquake flash appeal in the first five days of the appeal and remains the sixth largest source even now (having provided 4.2 per cent of the overall funding).

13. With the Fund's support, WFP reached some 3 million people in Port-au-Prince with an emergency "surge" food operation during the first weeks of the response. Sixteen distribution sites were established throughout the city, serving 1.3 million persons in less than six weeks. The Fund allowed WFP to establish United Nations Humanitarian Air Service humanitarian flights within days of the earthquake, carrying vital cargo and aid workers into Port-au-Prince after commercial flights were suspended. Between January and the end of May, the Service transported 800 tons of relief cargo and some 12,000 passengers, representing 250 humanitarian organizations. WFP also used the Fund to establish the logistics cluster, which negotiated fast-track procedures and customs exemptions for relief cargo within the first week of the response. Transit hubs with handling and storage facilities were established at key locations, and common logistics services (using roads, air and sea) were provided to some 90 Haiti-based humanitarian organizations, dispatching 5,400 tons of relief cargo.

14. IOM used the Fund to provide shelter, non-food items, and camp coordination and management for 300,000 earthquake victims. Support was provided for the

relocation of 30,000 internally displaced persons living in vulnerable locations. IOM also developed a displacement tracking matrix to identify and track internally displaced persons settlements, monitor the provision of assistance to sites and identify gaps in the response. The Fund enabled UNICEF to deliver safe water continuously following the earthquake, with some 1.2 million people receiving an average of 5 litres of water per person per day six months later. During the same time period, more than 11,000 latrines were installed at displacement sites and UNICEF was given the resources to improve coordination among organizations involved with water, sanitation and hygiene activities. FAO used the Fund's resources to distribute seeds and agricultural tools to 40,000 households in earthquake-affected areas, as well as provide seeds for 6,000 families in relocation areas. The Fund is also supporting activities during the next planting season, with land clearance and procurement of seeds, tools and fertilizers in vulnerable areas now under way.

15. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ensured time-critical rubble removal through cash for work, benefiting 220,000 people directly and a further 1 million indirectly. The Fund also enabled the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide drugs and medical supplies to treat earthquake-affected persons. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) received the resources to strengthen protection services for 4,000 victims of gender-based violence. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) used the Fund to carry out assessments of vulnerable housing, and to carry out urgent demolitions and construct transitional camps for 700,000 earthquake victims. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) was given the resources to work in the Dominican Republic along the Haitian border to reinforce vital health services for earthquake refugees. UNFPA also worked to improve protection services for vulnerable and abused women.

Philippines

16. The United Nations country team in the Philippines received $12 million from the Fund's rapid response window for conflict and natural disaster-related emergencies. A total of $5.2 million was made available in July 2009 after a sudden escalation in the conflict in Mindanao. A United Nations assessment mission had revealed high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition among the displaced, as well as an urgent need for shelter and health services in advance of the impending rainy season. In terms of the overall response effort, the Central Emergency Response Fund strengthened humanitarian coordination by engaging national and international partners in a joint planning process. WFP was able to address emergency food requirements for 204,000 persons displaced by the conflict, IOM provided essential shelter and non-food items to more than 30,000 families, as well as water and sanitation (latrines, water points and hygiene kits) and protection services, and UNFPA used the Fund to provide emergency reproductive health services. The rapid procurement and distribution of emergency reproductive health and hygiene kits had a life-saving impact, particularly among pregnant women and newborn children. The Fund enabled UNICEF to address the needs of more than 1,000 displaced families with safe water distributions. UNDP was given the resources to upgrade emergency telecommunications systems in Mindanao in order to improve the safety and security of humanitarian staff working in conflict-affected areas.

17. In October 2009, $6.8 million was made available for the United Nations country team to provide assistance to 1 million people affected by tropical storm Ketsana. The Fund was one of the first and largest sources of funds for the flash appeal, providing 11 per cent of overall funding. The unanticipated scale of the disaster had exceeded Government resources. The Fund's support enabled agencies to start providing urgent life-saving assistance. WFP used the Fund to purchase some 3,000 tons of food, targeting 145,000 children under the age of 5 with supplementary food and a further 365,000 children through general food distributions. WFP was able to expand and upgrade the existing radio network in affected areas to provide communication services for organizations involved in the response. WFP also provided critical air and surface transportation, warehousing and coordination services for 28 organizations involved with the disaster response. Using the Fund's resources, WHO launched a programme to establish mobile clinics to provide health-care services at evacuation centres for the displaced, with sufficient supplies to cover the basic health needs of 250,000 evacuees for three months. Funding for IOM provided basic shelter and non-food items for 60,000 vulnerable individuals in the worst-affected areas. That funding also provided camp coordination and management support for some 400 evacuation centres. UNICEF was able to channel funding quickly to partners for existing water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in the affected areas.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

18. The Central Emergency Response Fund provided $3.8 million to the United Nations country team in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, where tropical storm Ketsana caused widespread devastation in late 2009. Riverside villages were swept away and many areas were affected by landslides, with up to 170,000 persons affected. Funding was provided immediately after the launch of the flash appeal, which stimulated funding from other contributors and permitted early action, thus reducing the overall cost of the response. The Fund also facilitated improved coordination on the ground, with a lasting, positive impact on relationships among humanitarian stakeholders.

19. The Fund enabled UNICEF to provide integrated maternal and child health and nutrition outreach services, reaching 25,500 children and 9,000 pregnant women. Bed nets were provided to some 19,000 people to prevent the spread of diseases. UNICEF also trained more than 100 members of a local community-based organization to undertake psychosocial monitoring and counselling, reaching 8,000 adults and 9,000 children. The Fund provided the sole external source of funding for UNICEF emergency education activities, including the repair of 16 schools, benefiting 2,500 children. UNICEF also used the Fund's resources to provide safe water and hygiene promotion, benefiting 60,000 people. Funding provided to UN-Habitat allowed it to extend water, sanitation and hygiene activities to a further 50,000 people. UNFPA used the Fund's resources to distribute 11,000 dignity kits and reproductive health kits through hospitals, benefiting 4,000 women. FAO was able to distribute seeds and tools to 5,000 families. When heavy water runoff unearthed unexploded ordnance, UNDP was given the resources to map vulnerable sites, remove dangerous materials and conduct awareness-raising activities. A cash-for-work programme led to the reopening of vital roads and provided much-needed work opportunities for some 15,000 people in the affected areas. WFP worked with local partners, using the Fund's resources, to deliver more than 2,100 tons of

emergency food to 115,000 people. WHO developed its disease surveillance capability and established an emergency health response team.

El Salvador

20. The Central Emergency Response Fund provided $2.5 million to the United Nations country team in El Salvador, when hurricane Ida and unprecedented heavy rainfall caused severe flooding and landslides in November 2009. An estimated 20,000 homes were damaged or destroyed completely and more than 250 persons were killed. The Fund's resources allowed agencies to provide life-saving assistance during the most critical first days of the emergency response. The Fund was the single largest source of funding for the flash appeal, providing 37 per cent of overall funding. Cluster-based coordination was used for the first time during this response to ensure the coherent implementation of projects supported by the Fund.

21. UNDP used the Fund to build emergency shelters for some 320 families and to develop an emergency shelter design. This design was later replicated by other organizations working in the shelter cluster. The Fund's support also prompted further contributions and UNDP activities were extended considerably. FAO used the Fund to increase food production and relaunch livelihoods by providing seeds and fertilizer, and supporting poultry production. IOM received the resources to support the Government in coordinating assistance for the displaced population. A network of non-governmental partners was established to monitor internally displaced person sites, identify gaps and ensure the provision of assistance. UNICEF and WHO delivered drinking water to internally displaced persons in emergency centres and within affected communities. Sanitation facilities, hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities helped to reduce the risk of infection and disease. WFP used the Fund's resources to ensure the continuity of its emergency food assistance programme. WHO was able to distribute medicines and medical supplies to emergency health centres in affected areas. The Fund also allowed UNFPA to launch a programme that included reproductive health, prevention of gender-based violence, mental health and education components.

B. Enhancing response to time-critical requirements

22. The Central Emergency Response Fund allows agencies to respond effectively to gradual-onset natural disasters and complex emergencies, at the moment where time-critical response can prevent further escalation, lessen the humanitarian impact and ultimately reduce the overall cost of response. In some cases, the Fund can prevent a disruption in existing relief operations, allowing humanitarian efforts to continue until more sustainable funding sources can be established. Being the first source of funding for relief efforts has the benefit of kick-starting these efforts and highlighting the most urgent needs, allowing other contributors to step in with continuing support.

Somalia

23. A total of $50.5 million was allocated from the rapid response window for the United Nations country team in Somalia during the reporting period, forming part of the single largest amount provided by the Fund to a single country in a single year ($60.7 million during 2009). Protracted conflict, economic collapse and drought

conditions continued to drive the humanitarian crisis, resulting in increased displacement, greater rural vulnerability and widespread acute malnutrition. Key sectors of the response identified in the 2009 consolidated appeal for Somalia remained critically underfunded and faced disruption. They included water and sanitation, shelter and non-food items, health, agriculture and livelihood activities. Faced by severe funding shortfalls, WFP received Fund allocations of $5 million and $25 million in late 2009 and early 2010, respectively, to prevent a major pipeline break. Lives were saved through nutrition programmes reaching 2 million of the most vulnerable Somalis including internally displaced persons, pregnant women, malnourished children and drought-affected populations. UNICEF used the Fund to improve its provision of essential water, sanitation and hygiene services to 700,000 internally displaced persons and the wider affected population. Supplementary food and diarrhoea treatment were distributed to more than 130,000 vulnerable children, and thousands of severely and moderately malnourished children were identified and referred. The Fund enabled UNICEF to extend its child-protection activities to vulnerable children in South and Central Somalia, including monitoring and reporting child rights violations and actions to address the recruitment of children by armed groups. The Fund also enabled WHO to procure vital supplies and extend health services to an additional 210,000 people, allowing treatment to be provided to 24,000 persons at clinics directly supported by the Fund. FAO used the Fund's resources to provide livestock, food for animals and veterinary services, ensuring a sustainable food supply for the most vulnerable households. Some 3,300 households benefited from cash-for-work activities, leading to the rehabilitation of vital water sources.

Syrian Arab Republic

24. The Central Emergency Response Fund provided $3.3 million in response to a severe drought in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic in November 2009, where 800,000 persons were severely affected for the third consecutive year. The Fund's resources addressed neglected areas. This encouraged donor Governments to contribute to the response effort and strengthened working relationships between the United Nations country team and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. WFP used the Fund's allocations to carry out supplementary food distributions to 32,000 of the most severely affected people in the north-east. The Fund enabled FAO to complement those efforts by providing seeds to some 9,600 farming households. UNICEF used the Fund's resources to distribute supplementary therapeutic food and equip primary health centres in the affected area with a nutrition surveillance system to identify malnourished children. UNDP provided the affected population with access to safe water by renovating existing wells serving 3,500 households and some 120,000 livestock vital to their livelihoods.

Cape Verde

25. The Central Emergency Response Fund made $474,000 available for agencies to respond to an unprecedented outbreak of dengue fever in Cape Verde in November 2009. As an increase in cases had overwhelmed the local health services, the Government appealed for urgent assistance. WHO used the Fund's resources to reinforce its support to hospitals with case management, and to facilitate the provision of technical expertise from Thailand, Senegal and Brazil. UNICEF distributed mosquito nets to hospitals and health centres, and developed a

nationwide campaign to inform the public about preventative measures against infection. The Fund supported the Government's efforts to prevent fatalities, reduce morbidity and suffering, and prevent the re-emergence of an outbreak. The health capacity developed during this project's implementation will ensure better management of dengue fever cases in future outbreaks.

C. Strengthening core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises

26. One third of the Fund's grant facility is earmarked for underfunded emergencies, which are typically chronic, ongoing situations that do not receive the funding they require. In some cases, the Fund's apolitical nature allows it to be used to address urgent needs in highly politicized contexts that do not receive vital life-saving support by other means. This reporting period includes allocations made from the second underfunded round of 2009 (which ended in July 2009) and the first underfunded round of 2010 (which ended in January 2010).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

27. The United Nations country team in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been the Fund's biggest recipient since it was established. The Democratic Republic of the Congo was also the largest recipient from the underfunded window during this reporting period, with two allocations totalling $26.4 million. The situation in that country remains one of the world's biggest humanitarian crises. Conflict in the east continued to have serious consequences for the civilian population. During the second underfunded round of 2009, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) received funding to provide protection for 550,000 displaced persons through the distribution of material support and the improvement of monitoring systems. UNICEF was able to provide non-food items and hygiene kits to 150,000 people, provide food for 5,000 malnourished children and sensitize communities on the rights of children in emergencies. The Fund allowed WFP to provide food for 20,000 malnourished children and pregnant women, as well as improve logistics in South Kivu and Haut Uélé provinces. WHO used the Fund's resources to provide primary health-care services to 86,000 internally displaced persons. FAO helped 10,000 displaced families to improve their food security.

28. During the first underfunded round of 2010, UNFPA received the resources to provide maternal and neonatal health services for 65,000 people in the Bas-Congo, Bandundu and Kasaï-Occidental provinces. UNHCR was able to register and profile 116,000 displaced persons in camps and provide shelter assistance for 10,000 people in Dungu and Mwenga. The Fund allowed WHO to improve accessibility and care for 16,000 mothers and 80,000 children in North Kivu province, and provide vaccinations for 93,000 people. UNICEF used the Fund to provide emergency education for 46,000 children, treatment for severe malnutrition for 46,000 children, non-food items for 24,000 people, and water and sanitation services for 250,000 internally displaced persons, including cholera victims. FAO used the Fund to provide nutritional support to 29,000 families in the North and South Kivu, Kasaï and Orientale provinces. The Fund enabled IOM to rehabilitate roads in Haut Uélé Province, allowing access to some 75,000 beneficiaries in previously out-of-bounds areas affected by Lord's Resistance Army attacks.

Guinea

29. The United Nations country team in Guinea received $1.2 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund's underfunded window in September 2009. It received a further $2 million in February 2010, after chronic poverty, economic decline and political instability led to a rapid deterioration in the humanitarian situation. The Fund ensured that the most critical humanitarian activities could be implemented and was fundamental in bridging funding gaps. The 2009 allocation enabled FAO to provide emergency agricultural assistance to 35,000 people to address food security needs. UNHCR used funds to provide medicines and medical supplies to 3,300 refugees. The UNICEF programme addressed severe malnutrition among 5,000 vulnerable children. The Fund enabled the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service to continue providing vital air transportation services for humanitarian organizations, and WHO received the resources to treat severe malnutrition among 6,000 children.

30. The 2010 allocation was made in the context of continuing vulnerability, worsened by torrential rains and flooding at the end of 2009. The Central Emergency Response Fund enabled UNFPA to provide basic health services to 35,000 people. UNHCR provided health services to 6,000 refugees and UNICEF assisted 9,000 severely malnourished children. WFP used the Fund to provide food assistance to more than 16,000 children, and pregnant and lactating women. Through its nutrition programme, WHO was able to tackle the high mortality rate among 9,000 children under the age of 5. The Fund also enabled FAO to provide more than 9,000 flood victims with urgent agricultural assistance.

Central African Republic

31. In 2009, $2.8 million from the underfunded window was made available to the United Nations country team in the Central African Republic following a serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation due to continuing conflict and heightened political tensions. A United Nations assessment had also identified alarmingly high malnutrition rates among children in the south-west of the country. UNICEF was provided with the resources to provide safe water and basic sanitation facilities to more than 22,000 people in conflict-affected areas of the north and south-east. UNICEF also provided treatment to more than 6,400 malnourished children in the south-west by establishing therapeutic units and mobile programmes. The Fund allowed WFP and WHO to provide emergency food assistance and health services to some 2,000 Congolese refugees displaced by Lord's Resistance Army attacks in the east. FAO used the Fund's resources to support more than 11,000 vulnerable households to restart agricultural activities.

Afghanistan

32. In early 2010, $11 million was allocated to the United Nations country team in Afghanistan from the underfunded window in the context of continuing unmet humanitarian needs. The Fund enabled WHO to target some 17,800 internally displaced persons in Southern Kabul from Afghanistan's southern provinces. The displaced lived in poor conditions in tents and damaged buildings, without sanitation or access to health services and as a result, suffered from acute respiratory infections, watery and bloody diarrhoea, measles and skin infections. Children were the worst affected. WHO received the resources to provide emergency health supplies to active but underresourced local organizations that used mobile health

teams to provide basic health services. The Fund allowed UNICEF to provide water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for approximately 117,000 people, and emergency nutrition assistance for more than 431,000 children, and pregnant and lactating women. FAO was able to provide seeds and fertilizer to 14,400 farmers.

IV. Trends and analysis

Regional funding

33. During the reporting period, Africa received almost three fifths (57 per cent) of the Central Emergency Response Fund's resources, followed by Asia and the Caucasus (25 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (15 per cent), and the Middle East (3 per cent). This distribution is close to the previous reporting period, except for an increase in the funds allocated to Latin America and the Caribbean (from 9 per cent to 15 per cent) on account of the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile. By far the biggest subregional recipient remains East Africa and the Horn of Africa, which accounts for more than a quarter of all funding (27 per cent). The Great Lakes and Central African remains the second highest funded subregion (15 per cent).

Table 3
Central Emergency Response Fund grant allocations by region and subregion (1 July 2009-30 June 2010)[a]

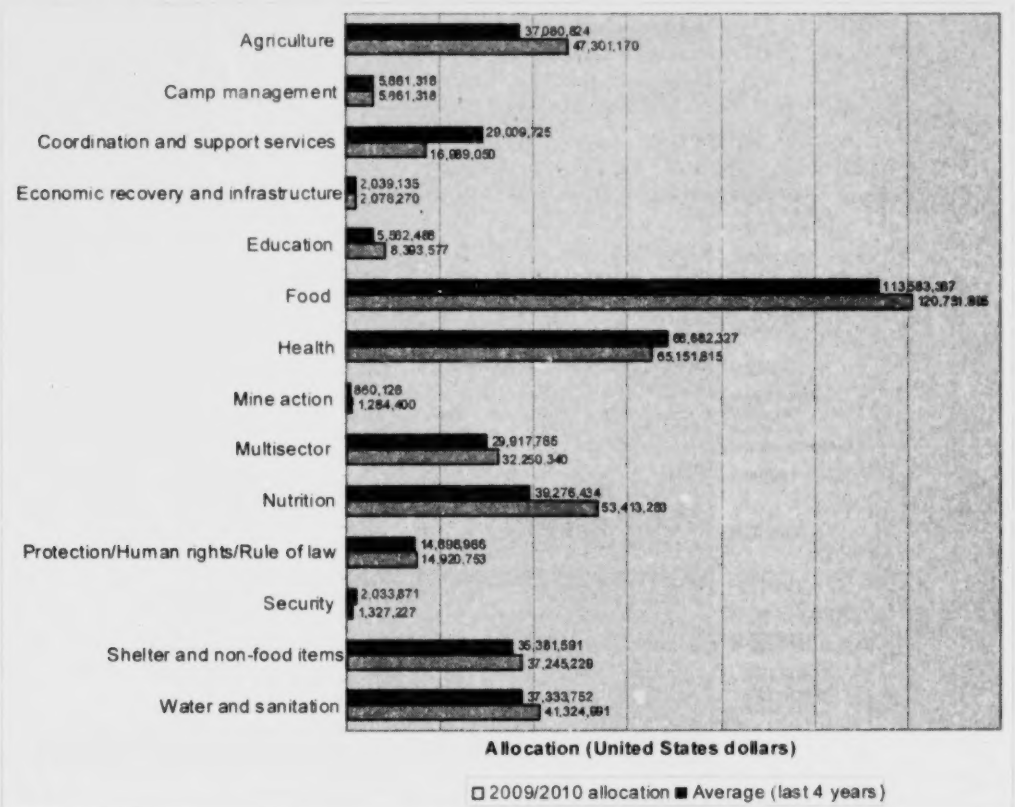
Region	*Grant allocations (millions of United States dollars)*	*Grant allocations (as a percentage of total allocations)*
Africa	**254 113 420**	**56.7**
East Africa and Horn of Africa	121 847 201	27.2
Great Lakes and Central Africa	66 408 875	14.8
Southern Africa	23 956 323	5.3
North Africa	1 536 000	0.3
West Africa	40 365 021	
Asia and the Caucasus	**110 672 244**	**24.7**
Caucasus	1 293 844	0.3
East Asia	25 263 565	5.6
South Asia	32 325 755	7.2
South-East Asia	29 689 474	6.6
South-West (Central) Asia	22 099 606	4.9
Caribbean and Latin America	**69 119 955**	**15.4**
Caribbean	38 506 425	8.6
Central America	14 484 644	3.2
South America	16 128 886	3.6
Middle East	**14 387 689**	**3.2**
Total	**448 293 308**	

[a] Financial figures reflect funds approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator as at 30 June 2010 and do not reflect actual United Nations certified financial values.

Funding of clusters/sectors

34. As during previous years, food activities account for the largest proportion ($120.8 million, 27 per cent) of resources provided by the Fund. Health remains the second largest cluster/sector ($65.2 million, 15 per cent), followed by nutrition ($53.4 million, 12 per cent) and agriculture ($47.3 million, 11 per cent). The allocation made available for education-related projects is considerably higher than the four-year average (a 51 per cent increase), while agriculture has also increased significantly (by 28 per cent). Coordination and support services have decreased (by 41 per cent), and funding made available for common security services is also down (by 35 per cent). It is too soon to say whether these are durable trends or to identify clearly what the reasons might be for them.

Table 4
Central Emergency Response Fund grant allocations by clusters/sectors (1 July 2009-30 June 2010)[a]



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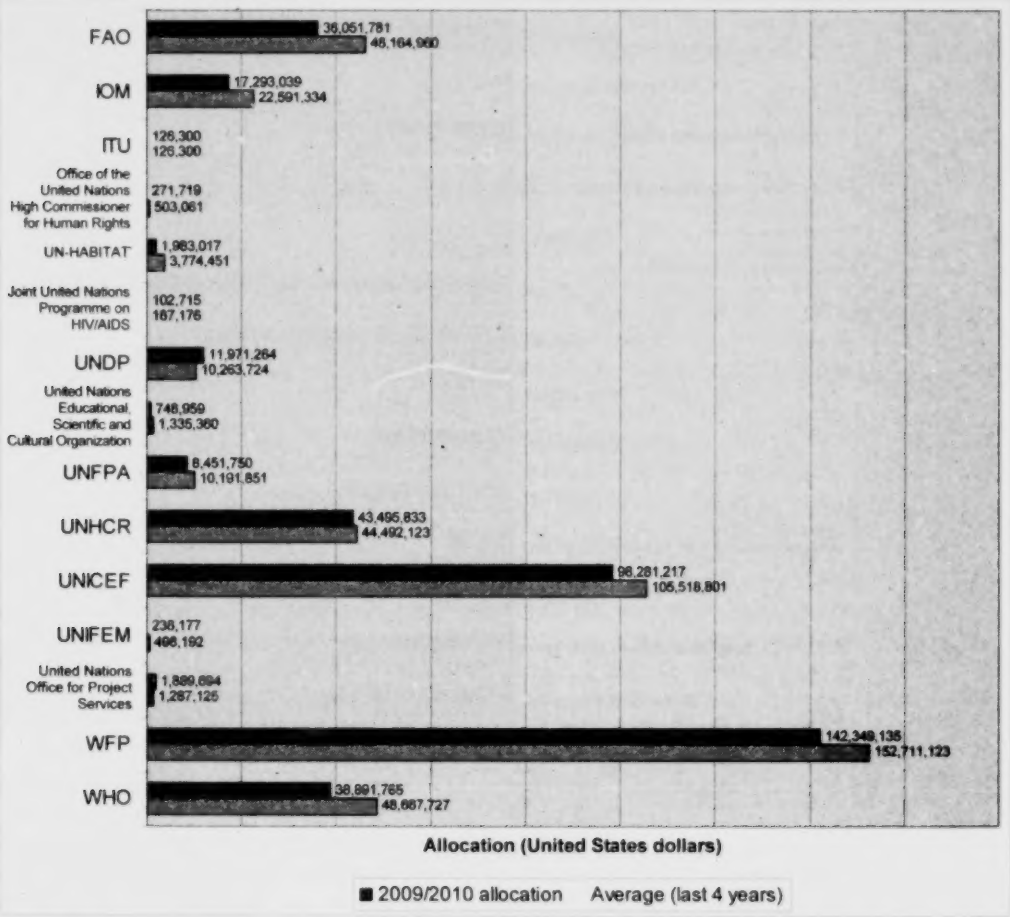
Agency funding

35. Fifteen agencies received allocations from the Fund during the reporting period. The two largest recipients remain WFP ($152.7 million, 34 per cent of all funding allocated) and UNICEF ($105.5 million, 24 per cent). Their allocations were slightly higher than their four-year averages. During the reporting period, WHO ($48.7 million, 11 per cent) and FAO ($46.2 million, 10 per cent) received more than UNHCR ($44.5 million, 10 per cent), which had hitherto been the third-biggest user of the Fund. Among the larger recipients of funding, the biggest increases were received by IOM (up 31 per cent compared to its four-year average), FAO (up 28 per cent) and WHO (up 25 per cent). The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) received an allocation from the Fund for the first time.

Table 5
Central Emergency Response Fund grant allocations by agency (1 July 2009-30 June 2010)[a]

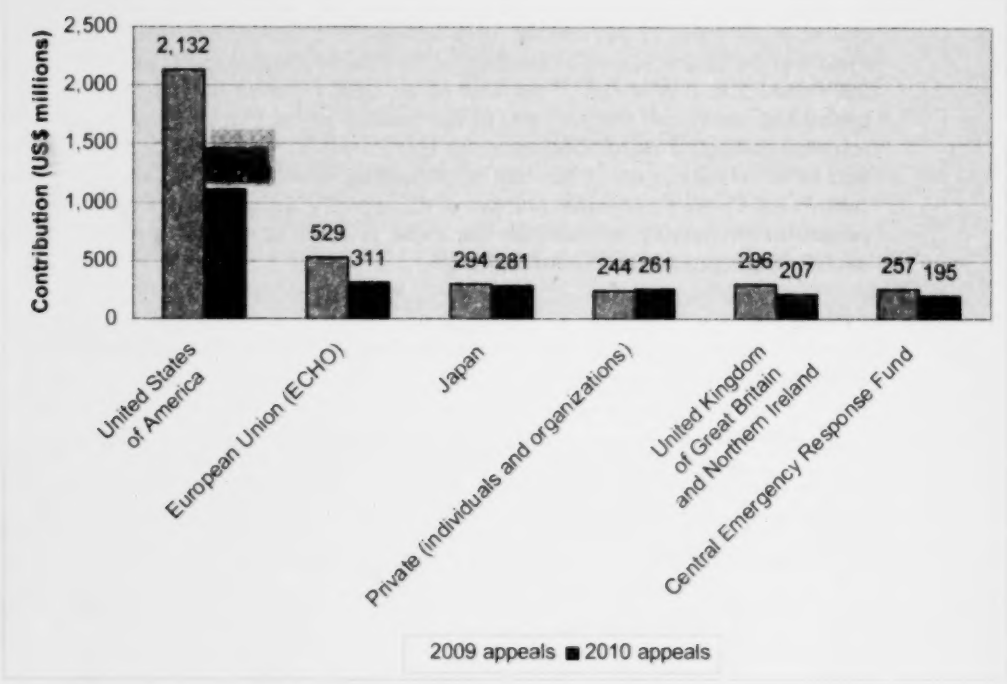


[a] Financial figures reflect funds approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator as at 30 June 2010 and do not reflect actual United Nations certified financial values.

Central Emergency Response Fund and complementary funding mechanisms

36. The Fund was the fifth largest source of funding for the consolidated appeals and flash appeals launched in 2009, accounting for 3.7 per cent of all funds provided. The Fund is currently the sixth largest source for consolidated appeals and flash appeals launched in 2010, having provided 4.3 per cent of funding to date. Table 6 shows the six largest contributors to flash appeals and consolidated appeals during 2009 and 2010 to date.[2]

Table 6
Main sources of funding for 2009 and 2010 flash appeals and consolidated appeals



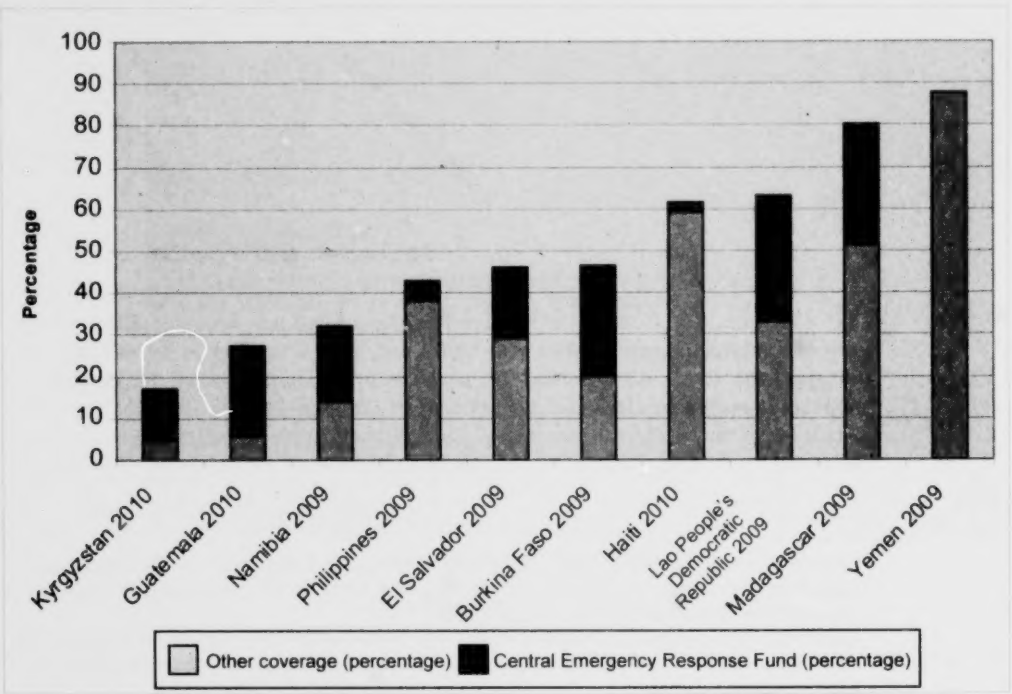
37. To date,[3] the Central Emergency Response Fund has allocated $231.6 million to consolidated appeals launched in 2009 and $144.2 million to 2010 appeals. On average, the Fund has provided 3.1 per cent of the total funding for consolidated appeals launched in 2009 and 2.6 per cent of the total funding for 2010 appeals (in advance of the mid-year review of consolidated appeals and the Fund's second underfunded round).

[2] Contributors to flash appeals and consolidated appeals as at 2 July 2010. For the latest figures, please visit the website of the Financial Tracking Service of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs at http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/.

[3] Contributions to consolidated appeals as at 2 July 2010. For the latest figures, visit the website of the Financial Tracking Service of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs at http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/.

38. The Fund is usually the first source of funding for flash appeals that are launched within days of major sudden-onset emergencies and remains a major source of funds thereafter. In the cases of Haiti, Yemen, Namibia, the Philippines and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, funding was provided before flash appeals were launched (in the case of Yemen, funds were allocated while the appeal was being prepared and thus the Fund's contribution was not included in the appeal). The Fund was the largest single source of funding for flash appeals launched in 2009, having allocated $25.7 million in total (including flash appeals in Burkina Faso, El Salvador, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Namibia, the Philippines and Yemen). A total of $38.5 million was made available in response to the revised flash appeal for Haiti in 2010, followed by $9.1 million and $3.4 million for the appeals in Kyrgyzstan and Guatemala, respectively. On average, 18 per cent of the total funding was provided for flash appeals launched during the course of 2009 and 12 per cent for 2010 appeals. The Central Emergency Response Fund was the largest source of funding for 7 of the 10 flash appeals launched during 2009 and 2010. It provided 57 per cent of all funds received for the Namibia flash appeal and nearly half (48 per cent) of the funding for the Flash Appeal launched in response to tropical storm Ketsana in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the case of El Salvador, over 20 per cent of all funding received for the flash appeal was contributed by the Fund within one day of the appeal's launch. Table 7 illustrates the proportion of funding provided by the Fund to flash appeals as a proportion of overall funding requirements and coverage.

Table 7
Central Emergency Response Fund grants as a proportion of overall funding for 2009 and 2010 flash appeals



V. Funding levels

39. A high-level conference in support of the Central Emergency Response Fund was convened in New York on 8 and 9 December 2009, at which 63 countries pledged contributions totalling $424 million for 2010, which was the highest ever total at such a conference. Exchange-rate fluctuations since that time mean that the funding level as at 1 July 2010[4] stood at $411.4 million, which includes $345.7 million in paid contributions and $65.7 million in unpaid pledges. While contributors continue to report constraints due to the global economic crisis, overall funding has been sustained for the Fund's life-saving humanitarian work. Total pledged funding as at 1 July 2010 was $9.7 million higher than for 2009, when the Fund's annual total was $401.7 million.

40. New contributors during the reporting period include Madagascar, Mauritania, the Russian Federation, Singapore and Malta. Several existing contributors have significantly increased their contributions. They include Belgium, Brazil, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Norway, Pakistan, Slovenia, South Africa and the United States of America. One private contributor, Western Union, has increased its pledge by 50 per cent. The Fund enjoys broad support, with 17 new Member States and observers contributing in 2009 and 9 in 2010. Support has now been received from 120 Member States and observers in total, which represents three fifths of the entire membership of the General Assembly.

41. The Fund's "for all, by all" nature is underscored by the fact that 34 Member States have both contributed to and received support, including 20 during 2009 and 2010. They are Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic.

42. In the Central Emergency Response Fund's founding resolution (60/124), the General Assembly invited the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider making voluntary contributions to the Fund. Private sector contributions surged to $2.7 million in the first half of 2010, up from $402,000 in the whole of 2009. This was partly due to the earthquake in Haiti in January. It is hoped that this commitment can be further encouraged, as private sector contributions have risen steadily since the Fund became operational in 2006. With 5 new private sector contributors in 2009 and 8 in 2010, there have been 19 private sector sources of funding altogether in 2010.

VI. Administration and management of the Central Emergency Response Fund

A. Central Emergency Response Fund secretariat

43. The Fund's secretariat, which is part of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, supports the role of the Emergency Response Coordinator as Fund Manager. The secretariat is also the main point of contact for in-country

[4] For the latest figures, visit the Central Emergency Response Fund's website at http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/.

United Nations resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators, and United Nations agencies wishing to access the Fund. The secretariat's main duties include reviewing and processing funding proposals; ensuring consultation with agencies and partners (including regular formal inter-agency meetings); supporting the Central Emergency Response Fund's Advisory Group; developing policy guidance; ensuring detailed reporting on activities; and maintaining the Fund's database and website. The Fund's secretariat works in close consultation with other parts of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with particularly strong linkages in programmatic areas, resource mobilization and public information. The secretariat is now fully staffed, with 23 full-time posts, including secondees provided by FAO, UNHCR and WFP. In addition to their normal roles, staff members are regularly deployed to support United Nations resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators in preparing funding applications. For example, during this reporting period secretariat staff were deployed within days of the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, providing vital support to field staff at a critical time.

B. Central Emergency Response Fund Advisory Group

44. The Fund's Advisory Group was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/124 to advise the Secretary-General, through the Emergency Response Coordinator, on the Fund's use and impact. The Group's second meeting of 2009 was held in New York on 2 and 3 November. The Advisory Group recognized the Fund's solid performance and management in 2009. It commended the work that had been done on finalizing a performance and accountability framework, and recommended that it focus on measuring the Fund's added value and its impact on the overall humanitarian response. In particular, the Advisory Group noted the importance of annual reports submitted by United Nations resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators on the use of the Fund at the country level. It recommended that these reporting arrangements be complemented by independent evaluations in a small number of selected countries, and that the Fund conduct a pilot evaluation before its next meeting.

45. The Advisory Group also reviewed the underfunded window and the Fund's relationship with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It recognized that significant progress had been made to finalize the revised Secretary-General's bulletin (ST/SGB/2010/5) on the Fund and on the umbrella letter of understanding. The Group noted improvements made to ensure greater transparency in making allocations from the underfunded emergencies window and recognized the findings of the review of the window. Those findings included the need to frontload at least 75 per cent of the annual underfunded grants to the first round; to assess how much a country is underfunded by analysing its overall funding level and comparing funding levels across the various sectors; to establish new procedures for selecting countries without a consolidated appeal; and to increase the involvement of United Nations resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators, and humanitarian country teams, as the country selection process concluded and indicative amounts were set.

46. The Advisory Group recommended that the Fund's life-saving criteria continue to be defined tightly, while acknowledging the need for sufficient flexibility to permit preventive, time-critical actions. It was agreed that, for a pilot period, some coordination costs could be funded during the start-up phase of large-scale

emergencies in exceptional cases. The Advisory Group also reviewed its own terms of reference, suggesting that the Group be expanded to 18 members, each of which would serve a single non-renewable three-year term, so that one third of the membership could be rotated each year. The Advisory Group's next meeting was held in New York in early July 2010, postponed from earlier in the year because of the effects on travel of the Iceland ash cloud.

C. Improvements to the Central Emergency Response Fund operational framework

47. Following a request from the General Assembly (in resolution 60/124), the Secretary-General commissioned an independent evaluation of the Fund at the end of its second year of operation in 2008. Detailed findings from the evaluation are described in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/63/348). A management response matrix was produced following the evaluation and endorsed by the Fund's Advisory Group. The matrix is updated twice a year in advance of Advisory Group meetings and is available on the Fund's website. The vast majority of the evaluation's recommendations have already been implemented.

48. The most significant improvements to the Fund's operational framework during the reporting period were reflected in the revision of the Secretary-General's bulletin on the establishment and operation of the Fund, which was issued on 23 April 2010 (ST/SGB/2010/5). The changes focus on refining the operational guidance on the use, management and administration of the Fund. Key changes include an increase in the implementation period for rapid-response projects from three to six months, and refined language aimed at improving accountability and clarifying reporting arrangements. In parallel with this, an umbrella letter of understanding is being finalized. It will streamline the procedure for agreements on financial disbursements made between the Emergency Response Coordinator and recipient agencies.

49. The two-year evaluation recommended that the Emergency Response Coordinator commission independent programme audits, real-time evaluations and end-of-project evaluations. To this end, further work has been carried out to develop the performance and accountability framework, in close consultation with the Advisory Group. In accordance with the Group's recommendations, the framework has been made rigorous without being overburdensome, making use of upgraded existing reporting processes to measure the Fund's added value and its impact on the overall humanitarian response. The performance and accountability framework was endorsed at the Advisory Group's meeting in July 2010 (see para. 44 above).

50. At its November 2009 meeting, the Advisory Group asked the Fund's secretariat to carry out an independent, single-country review to test the performance and accountability framework. The review, which was conducted in Kenya in early 2010 and involved interviews and research among a wide range of stakeholders, concluded that it was feasible to use the draft framework for country-level reviews of the Fund's added value, and that the draft would help to structure those reviews. The review found that United Nations agencies are generally satisfied with the Fund, and appreciate its added value in terms of its flexibility, ability to fill gaps and its utility in leveraging funding. The review also noted that narrative and financial reporting have been simplified and are straightforward compared with

other sources of funding. The review found that the Fund has supported coordination and the Humanitarian Coordinator's role in Kenya. Some concerns were raised regarding delays in ensuring that funds were transferred from United Nations agencies to non-governmental partners. These concerns are being pursued in various forums.

51. Additional improvements have included a substantial revision of the format for annual reporting by United Nations Resident Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators based in recipient countries. The format has been shortened, simplified and made more relevant by focusing on the Fund's added value, leading to more timely submissions and more substantive content.

52. In General Assembly resolution 63/139, the Secretary-General was asked to commission an independent and comprehensive review of the activities of the Central Emergency Response Fund, including the ability to meet its objectives, its administration, the needs assessment process and criteria for resource allocations, at the end of its fifth year of operations. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs will manage the independent evaluation, with a two-tiered governance structure. The first level consists of a steering group with a membership that will consist of evaluation experts from United Nations agencies, Member States, NGOs and academia. The steering group will provide expert technical advice on terms of reference, methodology, country sampling strategy, an inception report and final report, as well as help ensure quality control. The second level will involve a reference group, composed of representatives from United Nations agencies, Member States and NGOs actively involved in the Fund's policy and programming within their respective organizations. This group will provide background information and contextual knowledge to ensure that the evaluation is relevant, appropriate and adds value to the existing body of work, as well as position the Fund within the overall humanitarian architecture.

53. The Central Emergency Response Fund's Advisory Group will also be engaged with the evaluation process through regular briefings and review opportunities. The evaluation's terms of reference will be finalized in September 2010, allowing research to begin in late 2010. The evaluation will be carried out by a group of independent experts, selected through an open procurement process. It is envisaged that the research will involve bilateral interviews with stakeholders at the headquarters level, followed by field visits to six Fund-recipient countries. The final report for the five-year evaluation, a management response matrix and a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the evaluation are expected to be presented at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly in September 2011.

54. The Fund's timeliness in responding to emergencies has remained steady during the reporting period. It took an average of three working days from the time final proposals were received until projects were approved by the Emergency Response Coordinator for the rapid response window. It took an average of five working days for the underfunded window. The Fund has found a good balance between responding quickly (particularly when there are urgent time-critical requirements) and ensuring that projects meet its increasingly well-defined and rigorous requirements.

55. The Fund continues to work in continuous consultation with non-governmental partners at the headquarters, regional and country levels. The Fund's Advisory Group, performance and accountability framework and evaluations of the Fund all

involve non-governmental partners. NGOs are frequently involved with the implementation of projects supported by the Fund and common services established with the Fund's resources are provided for the benefit of all humanitarian organizations.

56. The Fund's secretariat provides training for United Nations agency and NGO partners to help them to access the Fund quickly and effectively. During this reporting period, 10 training sessions were conducted for United Nations and NGO staff, with approximately 10 per cent of participants coming from outside the United Nations system. A comprehensive survey of past training participants was carried out to assess the effectiveness of training provided by the Fund since its inception. Respondents unanimously reported that the training improved their knowledge of the Fund and more than three quarters reported that their knowledge had considerably improved.

D. Inter-agency consultations

57. Following preparatory work by the Fund's secretariat, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group established the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Humanitarian Financing Working Group in late 2009. The new group consolidates the Central Emergency Response Fund Inter-Agency Group, the Central Emergency Response Fund Partnership Task Force and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Good Humanitarian Donorship Contact Group into one entity. The group will offer harmonized guidance on strategic operational and policy issues related to humanitarian financing. By the end of 2010, the group aims to provide an effective and efficient consultation platform for the operation of the Fund and humanitarian country-based pooled funds; develop a joint action plan for identifying and addressing priority humanitarian financing issues; determine options for strengthening of funding for preparedness and early recovery activities; and improve engagement with donor Governments. The group meets monthly and has to date discussed a range of financing issues including funding for early recovery and preparedness, transaction costs, and the Fund's reporting and evaluation mechanisms.

VII. Conclusions

58. The Central Emergency Response Fund continues to demonstrate its added value as a versatile collective emergency response tool. Whether in response to a sudden, devastating disaster such as the earthquake in Haiti, or a complex protracted crisis such as the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Fund fulfils its mandate by helping to ensure a timely and predictable response to humanitarian emergencies. The aim is to meet Member States' high expectations by providing a flexible and fast-moving tool.

59. Within the area of humanitarian financing, the Central Emergency Response Fund plays an important role in launching funding efforts and encouraging further support. As the first and foremost contributor to flash appeals, the Fund provides an immediate impetus to launch and sustain international response efforts. As a source of funding for chronically underfunded emergencies, the Fund has brought consistency, reliability and equity to protracted conflict-related response situations, addressing gaps in existing responses. Close coordination with other funding

mechanisms is helping to ensure that funding reaches all those who need it in a fair way, using all available channels.

60. The Fund has established itself as an important tool to boost coordination in humanitarian response, working in close consultation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The Fund has demonstrated its value as a key component of humanitarian reform in its own right, while also strengthening other aspects of the reform process. According to United Nations resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators in Fund recipient countries, the Central Emergency Response Fund has provided a catalyst for cluster-based coordination, encouraged broader engagement of non-United Nations stakeholders and affirmed the United Nations resident and humanitarian coordinator role.

61. The Fund's ability to adapt and improve has been demonstrated by the successful incremental changes implemented since the two-year evaluation. Initiatives including the revised Secretary-General's bulletin, the umbrella letter of understanding and the performance and accountability framework have made the Fund more effective and more accountable. The forthcoming five-year evaluation will provide a further opportunity for the Fund to develop in accordance with evolving needs and demands.

62. Contributors have shown great resolve in continuing to support the Fund's life-saving humanitarian work, even in the most challenging of financial contexts. The Fund enjoys broad support from the Member States that created it, who are well aware of the Fund's value and have invested in its success. Continued commitment and political will are needed to maintain this momentum.

Annex I

Total contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund, 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2010

(United States dollars)

	2009		2010	
Contributor	*Pledged*	*Received*	*Pledged*	*Received*
Member States				
Afghanistan	1 500.00	1 500.00	1 539.41	—
Albania	3 500.00	3 500.00	—	—
Algeria	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00
Andorra	38 985.80	38 985.80	34 638.55	—
Antigua and Barbuda	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00
Argentina	30 000.00	30 000.00	30 000.00	—
Armenia	5 000.00	5 000.00	—	—
Australia	7 821 600.00	7 821 600.00	10 986 000.00	10 986 000.00
Austria	424 740.00	424 740.00	548 400.00	548 400.00
Azerbaijan	10 000.00	10 000.00	—	—
Bangladesh	—	—	5 000.00	5 000.00
Belgium	7 272 904.92	7 272 904.92	9 036 144.58	—
Benin	1 500.00	1 500.00	—	—
Bhutan	1 480.00	1 480.00	1 500.00	1 500.00
Brazil	149 985.00	149 985.00	200 000.00	200 000.00
Bulgaria	14 966.20	14 966.20	—	—
Canada	34 566 876.08	34 566 876.08	37 328 450.04	37 328 450.04
Central African Republic	—	—	197 238.66	197 238.66
Chile	20 000.00	20 000.00	30 000.00	30 000.00
China	500 000.00	500 000.00	1 500 000.00	1 000 000.00
Colombia	40 000.00	40 000.00	30 000.00	30 000.00
Congo	2 256.25	2 256.25	—	—
Croatia	24 000.00	24 000.00	—	—
Czech Republic	143 176.22	143 176.22	—	—
Denmark	8 544 087.49	8 544 087.49	9 425 959.09	9 425 959.09
Djibouti	—	—	2 000.00	—
Egypt	15 000.00	15 000.00	15 000.00	15 000.00
Estonia	80 845.00	80 845.00	86 671.80	—
Finland	8 198 400.00	8 198 400.00	8 079 000.00	8 079 000.00
Germany	19 522 484.38	19 522 484.38	21 735 000.00	21 735 000.00
Ghana	10 000.00	10 000.00	—	—
Greece	500 000.00	500 000.00	500 000.00	500 000.00
Haiti	1 480.00	1 480.00	—	—

Contributor	2009		2010	
	Pledged	Received	Pledged	Received
Hungary	54 088.00	54 088.00	—	—
Iceland	200 000.00	200 000.00	—	—
India	500 000.00	500 000.00	500 000.00	500 000.00
Indonesia	125 000.00	125 000.00	150 000.00	—
Ireland	27 179 610.00	27 179 610.00	—	—
Israel	15 000.00	15 000.00	20 000.00	20 000.00
Italy	1 358 868.00	1 358 868.00	1 502 270.00	1 502 270.00
Jamaica	5 000.00	5 000.00	—	—
Japan	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00
Kazakhstan	50 000.00	50 000.00	75 000.00	—
Kenya	9 894.62	9 894.62	10 000.00	—
Kuwait	50 000.00	50 000.00	50 000.00	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3 000.00	3 000.00	—	—
Latvia	—	—	20 672.55	20 672.55
Lebanon	—	—	3 000.00	—
Liechtenstein	230 840.26	230 840.26	235 072.87	235 072.87
Luxembourg	5 696 400.00	5 696 400.00	5 775 000.00	5 775 000.00
Madagascar	—	—	2 000.00	2 000.00
Malaysia	100 000.00	100 000.00	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	3 843.64	—
Mexico	150 000.00	150 000.00	150 000.00	—
Monaco	141 692.25	141 692.25	134 778.33	134 778.33
Montenegro	4 975.00	4 975.00	5 000.00	—
Morocco	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00
Mozambique	2 000.00	2 000.00	3 000.00	—
Myanmar	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00
Namibia	1 000.00	1 000.00	—	—
Netherlands	55 668 000.00	55 668 000.00	54 984 000.00	54 984 000.00
New Zealand	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Norway	42 734 982.73	42 734 982.73	57 107 653.93	57 107 653.93
Oman	30 000.00	30 000.00	—	—
Pakistan	15 000.00	15 000.00	19 000.00	—
Panama	—	—	5 000.00	5 000.00
Peru	10 000.00	10 000.00	—	—
Philippines	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 390.16	—
Poland	300 000.00	300 000.00	—	—
Portugal	263 020.00	263 020.00	286 000.00	286 000.00
Qatar	10 050 000.00	50 000.00	—	—
Republic of Korea	3 000 000.00	3 000 000.00	3 000 000.00	3 000 000.00

Contributor	2009		2010	
	Pledged	Received	Pledged	Received
Republic of Moldova	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00
Romania	—	—	132 050.06	71 000.00
Russian Federation	—	—	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00
San Marino	30 000.00	30 000.00	70 000.00	50 000.00
Saudi Arabia	150 000.00	150 000.00	150 000.00	—
Samoa	2 000.00	2 000.00	—	—
Singapore	—	—	30 000.00	30 000.00
Slovakia	10 000.00	10 000.00	—	—
Slovenia	66 588.00	66 588.00	70 783.13	—
South Africa	180 000.00	180 000.00	263 540.00	263 540.00
Spain	44 348 982.00	44 348 982.00	45 180 722.89	—
Sri Lanka	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00	—
Saint Lucia	1 000.00	—	—	—
Sweden	49 367 572.36	49 367 572.36	58 526 748.17	58 526 748.17
Switzerland	4 657 370.02	4 657 370.02	4 568 942.57	4 568 942.57
Syrian Arab Republic	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00
Tajikistan	—	—	2 000.00	2 000.00
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	—	—	5 000.00	5 000.00
Timor-Leste	1 200.00	1 200.00	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	20 000.00	20 000.00	20 000.00	—
Turkey	200 000.00	200 000.00	200 000.00	200 000.00
Tuvalu	1 000.00	1 000.00	—	—
Ukraine	—	—	503 310.34	503 310.34
United Arab Emirates	—	—	50 000.00	50 000.00
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	64 262 000.00	64 262 000.00	60 005 700.00	60 005 700.00
United States of America	—	—	10 000 000.00	—
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 000.00	5 000.00	—	—
Viet Nam	10 000.00	—	—	—
Total, Member States	**401 270 850.58**	**391 259 850.58**	**408 658 020.78**	**342 975 236.55**
Observers				
Holy See	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00	5 000.00
Malta			5 000.00	5 000.00
Total, observers	**5 000.00**	**5 000.00**	**10 000.00**	**10 000.00**
Private donors				
Abu Dhabi National Energy Company "TAQA"	150 000.00	150 000.00	272 257.01	272 257.01
Alexander Bodini Foundation	15 000.00	15 000.00	20 000.00	20 000.00
Baha'i International Community	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00	10 000.00
Bilkent Holding AS	—	—	10 000.00	10 000.00

	2009		2010	
Contributor	*Pledged*	*Received*	*Pledged*	*Received*
Chung Te Buddhist Association of New York, Inc.	—	—	41 771.22	41 771.22
Customers of HSBC Bank Middle East Limited-UAE	—	—	16 825.35	16 825.35
Daystar Christian Centre	—	—	20 000.00	20 000.00
ENDESA Peru	—	—	12 947.90	12 947.90
ENDESA Spain	—	—	55 051.88	55 051.88
The Estate of George Gary	10 408.05	10 408.05	—	—
HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	100 000.00	100 000.00	—	—
Jefferies and Company	—	—	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Korean and Overseas fans of Kim Hyun Joong	—	—	19 293.00	19 293.00
Latin American Benevolent Foundation	—	—	25 000.00	25 000.00
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	—	—	100 000.00	100 000.00
Private donations through United Nations Foundation	56 030.00	56 030.00	550 000.00	550 000.00
Private donations outside United Nations Foundation (under $10,000)	1 400.00	1 400.00	82 862.91	82 862.91
The Red Crescent of the United Arab Emirates	9 981.50	9 981.50	—	—
Skanska USA Building Inc.	—	—	50 000.00	50 000.00
Western Union	100 000.00	100 000.00	150 000.00	100 000.00
United Nations Foundation	—	—	250 000.00	250 000.00
United Nations Spouses Bazaar	—	—	33 313.43	33 313.43
Total, private donors	**452 819.55**	**452 819.55**	**2 719 322.70**	**2 669 322.70**
Total	**401 728 670.13**	**391 717 670.13**	**411 387 343.48**	**345 654 559.25**

Notes:

(1) Pledged amounts include pledges made in official written documents, pledges announced at the annual high-level conference in support of the Central Emergency Response Fund and on other occasions. These differ from official United Nations financial records, wherein only pledges made in official written documents are initially recognized.

(2) Received amounts are payments made against corresponding pledges.

(3) Amounts received are recorded at the exchange rate in effect on the day the deposit is received and may differ from the originally recorded pledges due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

(4) At the date of preparation of the report, outstanding pledges from Belgium, China, Mozambique and Sri Lanka had been honoured, but have not been included in the total, as the contributions were received after 30 June 2010.

Annex II

Total committed funds[a] from the Central Emergency Response Fund, 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2010

(United States dollars)

	2009			2010		
Country	*Rapid response*	*Underfunded*	*Total committed*	*Rapid response*	*Underfunded*	*Total committed*
Afghanistan	4 165 567	—	4 165 567	—	11 019 952	11 019 952
Algeria	—	1 536 000	1 536 000	—	—	—
Angola	2 354 123	—	2 354 123	—	—	—
Bhutan	463 845	—	463 845	—	—	—
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	—	—	—	2 486 524	—	2 486 524
Burkina Faso	6 528 389	1 997 535	8 525 924	—	—	—
Burundi	—	3 956 773	3 956 773	—	—	—
Cape Verde	474 338	—	474 338	—	—	—
Central African Republic	187 355	2 787 790	2 975 145	3 102 465	—	3 102 465
Chad	1 998 660	5 464 388	7 463 048	6 496 693	7 063 642	13 560 335
Chile	—	—	—	10 283 575	—	10 283 575
China	—	—	—	4 719 705	—	4 719 705
Colombia	3 527 409	4 999 979	8 527 388	—	2 966 719	2 966 719
Congo	7 948 987	—	7 948 987	—	—	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19 966 972	10 461 001	30 427 973	—	15 922 571	15 922 571
Côte d'Ivoire	412 313	2 000 003	2 412 316	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	2 996 920	2 996 920		1 224 890	1 224 890
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	1 941 576	—	1 941 576
El Salvador	2 485 827	—	2 485 827	—	—	—
Eritrea	—	3 521 258	3 521 258	—	2 995 242	2 995 242
Ethiopia	—	15 645 398	15 645 398	—	16 690 193	16 690 193
Gambia	386 544	—	386 544	—	—	—
Georgia	1 000 450	—	1 000 450	293 394	—	293 394
Guatemala	4 999 968	—	4 999 968	3 376 068	—	3 376 068
Guinea	2 283 261	1 171 585	3 454 846	—	1 971 425	1 971 425
Haiti	—	4 995 766	4 995 766	36 564 849	—	36 564 849
Honduras	1 271 408	—	1 271 408	281 597	—	281 597
Indonesia	6 935 731	—	6 935 731	—	—	—
Iraq	1 004 837	—	1 004 837	—	—	—
Kenya	18 298 355	8 038 330	26 336 685	10 048 510	9 981 466	20 029 976
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	18 996 703	18 996 703	—	7 990 534	7 990 534
Kyrgyzstan	—	—	—	10 076 490	—	10 076 490

Country	2009			2010		
	Rapid response	*Underfunded*	*Total committed*	*Rapid response*	*Underfunded*	*Total committed*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3 828 517	—	3 828 517	—	—	—
Lesotho	574 955	—	574 955	645 959	—	645 959
Madagascar	6 450 994	—	6 450 994	—	—	—
Malawi	544 860	—	544 860	—	—	—
Mali	—	—	—	1 503 989	—	1 503 989
Mauritania	2 174 497	—	2 174 497	—	—	—
Mongolia	—	—	—	3 556 532	—	3 556 532
Mozambique	547 001	—	547 001	2 624 107	—	2 624 107
Myanmar	—	2 998 439	2 998 439	—	3 987 182	3 987 182
Namibia	1 299 825	—	1 299 825	—	—	—
Nepal	6 000 000	—	6 000 000	—	—	—
Nicaragua	2 069 776	—	2 069 776	—	—	—
Niger	7 726 113	3 976 342	11 702 455	13 991 081	5 999 924	19 991 005
Nigeria	1 279 887	—	1 279 887	—	—	—
Pakistan	8 890 399	—	8 890 399	9 852 049	—	9 852 049
Occupied Palestinian Territory	9 409 055	—	9 409 055	—	—	—
Philippines	11 940 932	—	11 940 932	—	2 997 112	2 997 112
Senegal	—	—	—	268 235	—	268 235
Somalia	50 534 027	9 999 999	60 534 026	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	23 506 382	—	23 506 382	13 753 756	—	13 753 756
Sudan	25 820 034	—	25 820 034	—	—	—
Swaziland	1 320 110	—	1 320 110	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	3 287 464	—	3 287 464	—	—	—
Tajikistan	—	—	—	101 415	—	101 415
Uganda	1 191 321	—	1 191 321	—	—	—
United Republic of Tanzania	1 516 283	—	1 516 283	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	901 749	—	901 749
Yemen	3 727 771	4 705 281	8 433 052	375 926	6 996 528	7 372 454
Zimbabwe	7 899 348	18 908 729	26 808 077	10 439 418	—	10 439 418
Total	**268 233 890**	**129 158 219**	**397 392 109**	**147 685 662**	**97 807 380**	**245 493 042**

[a] Committed funds reflect project amounts approved with the Emergency Relief Coordinator's correspondence as at 30 June 2010, and may include amounts not actually disbursed as at 30 June 2010.

Annex III

Central Emergency Response Fund loans, 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2010[a]

(United States dollars)

Agency	*Country/region*	*Amount*
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Chad	350 798
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	West African region	736 283
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Colombia	674 207
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Somalia	215 560
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Zimbabwe	591 238
Total		**2 568 086**

[a] Does not include loans repaid during this period.